

THE TRIBUNE'S FOREIGN NEWS

DELCASSE MAY BE PREMIER OF FRANCE

President Invites Him to Form Cabinet After the Failure of Viviani.

MILITARY SERVICE DIVIDES POLITICIANS

Ministerial Combination Falls to Pieces When Three-Year Term Is Discussed.

Paris, June 6.—On the collapse of the attempt of René Viviani to form a Cabinet, President Poincaré this evening invited Théophile Delcassé, former Foreign Minister, to form a new French Cabinet.

It is said to be well understood by President Poincaré and many other leaders in French political life that Germany no longer harbors ill feelings against M. Delcassé for what was supposed to have been his anti-German policy while he was Foreign Minister.

The German Emperor invited M. Delcassé to visit him two years ago after certain explanations had been made, but M. Delcassé felt obliged to decline the invitation because he thought a visit to Germany by the French Minister of Marine, as he then was, might have been misunderstood.

René Viviani, who yesterday accepted the task of forming a government, informed President Poincaré this morning that he was unable to do so.

A heated discussion arose when the statesmen chosen by M. Viviani met informally to prepare a declaration of policy to be laid before Parliament. The question whether the new combination should unreservedly support the three years' military service law or modify it disclosed a hopeless division of opinion.

As a consequence of this confusion M. Viviani at once proceeded to the Palace of the Elysée and told the President he had decided to give up his attempt to form a Cabinet.

It was said that Maurice Paléologue, French Ambassador in St. Petersburg, who arrived here last night, had informed the President it was the earnest hope of the Emperor of Russia that France would not modify the three years' army service, and had intimated that any such step would tend to weaken the alliance between France and Russia.

M. Paléologue is reported as having said he would be obliged to resign his post at St. Petersburg in case the law should be changed.

A Presidential decree has been already drafted and was ready to be issued today, announcing the composition of the cabinet provisionally formed by M. Viviani, when the fresh ministerial crisis broke out.

SUNSHADE MODES ENLIVEN LONDON

Some Are Divided in Two and Are of Different Tints on Each Half.

[From The Tribune Correspondent.] London, May 29.—Now that the sunshine has come in profusion the women's clothes are changing from sombre shades into what are almost moving flower gardens.

All sorts of novelties are on view in the way of hats and cloaks, and even sunshades have been tempted by the fine weather to alter themselves from the black and gray moths of the half season to the butterflies of summer.

As a matter of fact, the latest sunshade is shaped like a butterfly, and its colors range from the palest shades to vivid green and blue, scarlet and yellow and red and black.

Most of the time, however, the butterfly sunshade has the double wings outlined in black lace or some other substance on a background of a contrasting color, with the body of black chiffon running down the center.

Every conceivable shade of chiffon is utilized as a covering for the framework.

But the butterfly is not the only novelty. The influence of the Orient, which is so marked a feature in some of the dresses, is visible also in the flat sunshade shaped like a "chinese umbrella" and covered with bright silk patterned with a gay floral design.

Yet another design, which is composed of rows of ribbon, while the other half shows a foundation of satin covered with lace.

The brocade sunshade is another novelty, its severity of outline being softened with lace. In distinct contrast to the more frivolous creations of lace and painted chiffon are those of plain silk decorated with killing at the edges. These are probably especially designed for use with the "house" dress, for their size and well-bowed ribs are distinctly suggestive of the Victorian parasol.

BUGS NOW CENTRE OF PARIS INTEREST

International Exhibition of Insects Opens, Comprising 15,000 Specimens.

[By Cable to The Tribune.] Paris, June 6.—The first international exhibition of insects opened today at the Jardin d'Acclimatation. The idea, which originated with Henri Fabre, the venerable French entomologist, is now carried out by the Minister of Agriculture and Arborescences, Secretary of the Department of Entomology.

The exhibit comprises fifteen thousand specimens of insect life, ranging from the useful domestic spider to the baneful fly, in all its devastating families, from the house fly to the Central African tsetse fly, the originator of the sleeping sickness. Several tsetse flies are exhibited in glass cages, also hundreds of varieties of mosquito and gnats, as well as specimens of the terrible charbon blood poisoning fly.

There are more than six hundred kinds of butterflies, of every hue imaginable, presenting unprecedented color combinations that are being studied by leading Parisian couturiers and modistes with a view to renovating the fashions of dresses and hats. There are collections of beetles, wasps, snails, earthworms, land and water crabs and insects of every description, all alive and thriving. The exhibition will remain open till the middle of July.

EMPEROR'S MAID OF HONOR AND HER ROYAL FIANCE



Countess Ina Marie Von Bassewitz

CRINOLINE REIGNS IN PARIS SOCIETY

Only for Day at Empress Eugenie Ball of Duchesse de Gramont.

[By Cable to The Tribune.] Paris, June 6.—The crinoline, symbolizing the apotheosis of the Second Empire, Empress Eugenie balls of the Tuilleries, St.-Cloud and Compiègne, reigned supreme for twenty-four hours this week.

The fitting revival of hoopskirts and tails was due to the ball given by the Duchesse de Gramont in her beautiful residence, 22 Rue de Chaillot, which, with its double stairways and spacious salons, is worthy of being called a palace.

In costumes of the Second Empire, crinolines being obligatory, the Duc and Duchesse de Gramont received the guests at the entrance of the ballroom.

André de Fouquières, attired in white silk knee breeches, a pure colored coat with a huge velvet collar and carrying an ivory cane, acted as master of ceremonies, announcing the arrivals.

Among the first was Princess Brinda de Kapur-thin, carried in a palanquin by two superb Indian bearers, accompanied by Princess Amadée de Broglie and Mme. de Pommeroy.

Then came a double quadrille composed of the Infanta Eulalie, the Marquise de Gannay, the Comtesse de Chabrilan and the Comtesse Jean de Castellane, the men being the Grand Duc Dimitri, Prince Antoine d'Orléans, Comte de Castellane, Gramont and the Comte de Castellane.

The quadrille was closely followed by Grande Duchesse Anastasie de Mecklenbourg, Grande Duchesse Vladimir, Grand Duchesse Cyrille and Duchesse Laetitia d'Acete.

The hostess wore a beautiful white tulle crinoline, trimmed with garlands of small pink roses. The Marquise de Jaucourt appeared in a lemon-colored brocade silk crinoline dress that she wore when a young girl at a court ball in the Tuilleries, nearly fifty years ago.

The Marquise de Jaucourt was complimented for having retained the slender figure of her youth, which elicited from her father, her courtier, whose father designed the dress, these words: "Madame, there is absolutely nothing in the measurement to be altered."

Among those present at this most brilliant social function of the season were the Marquise de Talleyrand-Perigord, née Curtis; Princess Di Poggio, née Curtis; Mrs. Moore, Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell Depew, Mr. and Mrs. Roger Hart, Mrs. Waddington, née King; Lady Granard, Mrs. Cornhill, née Vanderbilt, the Comtesse P. d'Armanon, née Rita Bell; Mme. Henri de Sancy, née Mary Louise Logan; Comtesse R. de Pourtales, née Elisabeth Van Ryck; Mr. and Mrs. Craig Biddle, Mr. and Mrs. Perry Belmont and Messrs. Kingsland, A. J. Drexel, Stopford and Edward Montgomery. The aspect of the ball was suggestive of a series of pictures by Winterhalter, Stevens, Taffet and Gavarni.

WILL SAVE CARGO OF SUNKEN LINER

Lieut. Robinson Gets Contract for Raising More than \$400,000 in Silk and Bullion.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.] Bridgeport, Conn., June 6.—A contract for the raising of a portion of the cargo of the Canadian Pacific steamer Empress of Ireland has been let by the insurance companies to Richard H. M. Robinson, manager of the Lake Torpedo Boat Company of this city. The cargo is understood to be valued at more than half a million dollars. It includes more than \$100,000 worth of silk from China and \$200,000 in gold and silver bars.

If the Canadian Pacific Railroad Company relinquishes its right to the wreck the contract for the raising of the entire vessel and its company will be given to the Robinson company. A representative on the scene reports that the wreck may be raised with little expense within a short time by the pneumatic tank system employed by the company. It is understood that the Canadian Pacific has already made a definite proposition on the subject.

EMPEROR HONORS MILITARY FESTIVAL

That of Infantry Training Battalion Prettiest of Year in Berlin.

[By Cable to The Tribune.] Berlin, June 6.—The annual infantry training battalion's festival this week was the prettiest military festival witnessed this year. Gerard Langhorne and E. M. House, who is a guest of Ambassador Gerard, were present as the Kaiser's guests. The Kaiser took an enthusiastic part in the entire ceremony, including the military service at the garrison church, the inspection of the troops and the banquet for the men, afterward entertaining guests of honor, including Gerard Langhorne and E. M. House, at lunch in the famous Shell Hall of the Neues Palais.

Festival week experienced the reverse of Hohenzollern weather, and many visitors in consequence are hastening south in preference to shivering in Berlin. Among those remaining are Mr. and Mrs. Leseur, of Danville, Ill., with their daughters, Virginia and Helen, and Miss Helen Cannon, daughter of ex-Speaker Cannon. The whole party came from St. Petersburg for a visit in Berlin before going south.

Thomas E. Linds, of New York, is among the latest American arrivals at the Hotel Hessler. Eddy Cudahy went to Paris this week, after a brief visit with friends in Berlin.

Elizabeth H. Grannis, president of the National League for the Promotion of Purity, came from Rome this week and is a guest at Charlottenburg of Emily Coard, of New York, who recently was made president of the National Purity League of Germany.

Studies German Hausfrau. Mrs. Mabel Potter Daggett, of New York, has arrived in Berlin in the course of a European tour to study the living conditions of women in Europe. She is concentrating especially on a study of the German hausfrau and her daily economies, with a view to discovering ways for the American housewife to practice greater thrift. She is also looking into the basis of divorces granted in Germany and provisions for the maintenance of illegitimate children. She will visit Scandinavia, Denmark, Italy and France before sailing for America.

Professor Lewis Austin, of Washington, who has charge of wireless experimental work for the United States Navy in Berlin, is investigating Germany's progress in wireless telegraphy in the last two years. Professor Austin primarily is interested in investigating the high frequency machines of the Goldschmidt Company of Hamburg by which wireless messages have been sent across the Atlantic from Germany to America. Professor Austin expects to remain a fortnight in Berlin, seeing Count Arco and other German wireless authorities. Then he will go to Munich and Hanover and afterward to London for a consultation with William Marconi.

Willard School Graduation. The Willard School for American girls at its commencement on Wednesday graduated three students. Miss Helen McFadden, of Berlin, will go to Vassar College and Miss Elizabeth Burton, of Gloversville, N. Y., to Smith College.

Miss Hildegard Nash, of Boston, holds the distinction of being the first girl to secure the first prize for violin at the Brussels Conservatory. She made a successful debut at Stern's Conservatory concert in Berlin, playing Bruch's "Schottische Fantasie." Another American player at the same concert was Edward Hargrave, of Baltimore.

Miss Elizabeth Schiller, of Chicago, has just secured a three years' engagement as a dramatic soprano at the Bremen Stadttheater. Miss Schiller created in London last summer the first English Rosenkavalier. She is also engaged to sing in Berlin this month Gounod, Sieglind and Freia in the summer season of the Niebelungen Theatre des Westens.

[By Cable to The Tribune.] Dresden, June 6.—Among the Americans at the Hotel Bellevue are Mrs. H. O. Hazemeyer, Henry and Roland Altman, Mr. and Mrs. John R. Drexel, Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Clemson, Miss Helen Pope, Mr. and Mrs. John Hays, John D. Moore, Reginald Smith and Charles Bingham, all of New York.

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SCOTT'S VIEWS NOT NEW Admiral Aube in 1886 Called Battleships Obsolete. [By Cable to The Tribune.] Paris, June 6.—French naval authorities attach great importance to Admiral Percy Scott's opinion that submarines and aircraft render Dreadnoughts obsolete. This is not a new theory in France, for Admiral Aube, the French Minister of Marine, as long ago as 1886 contended that torpedo boats made battleships useless, putting his theory into practice. France ceased building battleships, putting all her naval construction funds into swift cruisers and torpedo boat destroyers. Naval experts soon discovered that a fatal error had been committed, and building plans were reversed, giving prominence to battleships.

The board of experts is coming to the conclusion that capital ships are absolutely necessary. Naval supremacy rests with ocean keeping ships, while torpedo boats and submarines are simply weapons for coast defense, with limited offensive powers. The naval authorities and the Minister of Marine to-day do not endorse the views of Sir Percy Scott, but pin their faith on seagoing ships with big, long range runs.

It is significant that Jean Jaurès, the United Socialist leader, and the anti-military political parties have already adopted Sir Percy Scott's theory as a text for urging the reduction of French naval expenditure.

Empress Inquest Postponed; List of Saved Again Revised. Quebec, June 6.—The inquest at Rimouski into the Empress of Ireland disaster set for to-day has been postponed. In view of the investigation into the accident which Lord Mersey and the Canadian commissions will begin in ten days the provincial authorities decided that a local inquest would be of little value.

Official figures regarding first class passengers on the Empress now show 26 saved, 27 bodies identified, 23 missing and one identification doubtful, a total of 87.

COLD WEATHER IN PARIS Many Americans Besides Colonel Roosevelt in City.

[By Cable to The Tribune.] Paris, June 6.—Colonel Roosevelt brought cold and windy weather with him to Paris. Among other recent arrivals here are Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Pell, Mr. and Mrs. James O. King, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Palmer, Mr. and Mrs. Foster Rhodes, Miss Fassett, Mr. and Mrs. J. Carton, Mr. and Mrs. James Whiting, who leave soon for a motor trip in the chateau district of Touraine; Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Crocker, Colonel Charles H. Cummings, Mrs. George A. Tisdale, Miss Annie Morse, Mrs. Charles Rolker and daughter, Mrs. Iris Burgess, Mr. and Mrs. John Slade, Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Bayler, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Cheney, Mrs. Frederick Delafield, Mrs. Thelston Wells, Miss Georgina Wells, Mrs. Beverly Duer and Miss Duer.

COLD WEATHER DRIVES TOURISTS SOUTHWARD

Mrs. Mabel Potter Daggett at German Capital to Study Household Economy. [By Cable to The Tribune.] Berlin, June 6.—The annual infantry training battalion's festival this week was the prettiest military festival witnessed this year. Gerard Langhorne and E. M. House, who is a guest of Ambassador Gerard, were present as the Kaiser's guests. The Kaiser took an enthusiastic part in the entire ceremony, including the military service at the garrison church, the inspection of the troops and the banquet for the men, afterward entertaining guests of honor, including Gerard Langhorne and E. M. House, at lunch in the famous Shell Hall of the Neues Palais.

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ACTRESS MUST GIVE UP FIERCE LEOPARD

Rumanian's Pet Has Been Causing Terror in Boulevards and Restaurants. [By Cable to The Tribune.] Paris, June 6.—Mme. Argov, a young Rumanian actress who has been causing some excitement in the boulevards and the Bois de Boulogne by driving about in taxicabs with a formidable unmuzzled leopard, was politely informed by the police to-day that if she continues to appear in the public streets with her dangerous favorite her leopard will be seized and taken to the fourrière, or pound for stray animals, and be asphyxiated.

The young actress, who is passionately fond of her pet that has been frightening customers of cafés and restaurants out of their wits, will place the animal temporarily in the menagerie of the Jardin des Plantes.

It is strange to say that M. Henion, the Prefect of Police, was unable to find any recent city ordinance authorizing the police to seize the leopard, or other wild animals accompanied and cared for by the owners, until he discovered a bylaw dated April 2, 1838, requiring owners of animals capable of frightening the public to provide themselves with special licenses. By virtue of this law of Charles X, the police are now able legally to put a stop to the sensational drives of the Rumanian actress and her leopard.

Prince Troubetsky, the Russian sculptor, who is in the habit of walking about streets with a huge wolf, was also notified of the application of this newly discovered ordinance.

STRIKE IN GENEVA BLOCKS TRAFFIC

Two Hundred Cab Drivers Parade Streets of City with Vehicles at Funereal Pace. [From The Tribune Correspondent.] Geneva, May 28.—A "funeral strike" has been getting Geneva on edge for several weeks, for a hundred cabbidriars have been out on strike and have been joined in sympathy by half as many taxicab chauffeurs. The cause of the strike, according to the disgruntled cabbies, is that they are not allowed by the police on the cab ranks at the railroad stations, owing to the fact that for many years a French company has enjoyed a concession purchased from the Paris-Lyon-Méditerranée Railroad. Last year, however, the Swiss Federal railways bought out the French company, stations and grounds, and the strikers demand that they should have free access to the station. A large sum, however, was involved for the concession and so the authorities tried to adjust matters.

The cabbies, however, are growing impatient for the season has begun. The strike methods adopted are novel and effective. Imagine a line of 150 taxicabs in Indian file crawling to the station (which they are allowed to visit if they "circulate"), as at a funeral, and then through the principal streets, blocking the ordinary traffic for two hours and more during the procession. The drivers, who are silent even when chaffed by the crowd, choose their hours carefully during the heaviest traffic. In the first few carriages are their orators, and when the chief squares are reached they briefly appeal for support to the public, who are well disposed toward the "cochers."

A few days ago the strikers varied their methods. In the wide avenue leading to the station half of the road is "up" at present, and in the half street the huge jammed their carriages in one huge jam. The gendarmes asked them to "circulate" in the late, and in reply the "cochers" first line of battle took their whips and the reins and departed to a neighboring café, leaving their charges to the police. It took many hours to undo the tangle.

3 DIE IN CANADIAN WRECK

Passenger Train and Freight in Head-on Collision. Kamsack, Sask., June 6.—A Canadian Northern passenger train from Edmonton to Winnipeg met a through freight in a head-on collision with terrific violence six miles east of Kamsack on a curve late last night.

The engineer and fireman of the freight jumped and saved their lives and the fireman of the passenger train escaped, but James Arnold, engineer of the passenger train, was badly scalded, and died to-day. Express Messenger Donaldson and John Flaja, a mail clerk of the passenger train, were buried in the wreck, and were dead when found.

Several passengers and other members of the crews were injured, but none seriously. It is said the passenger train ran past its signal.

WOULD INCREASE PERSIAN BRIGADE

Russia Negotiating with Shah for Enlarged Cossack Force. [From The Tribune Correspondent.] St. Petersburg, May 26.—Right in line with the recent army increase come the negotiations between the Russian and Persian governments on the question of an enlargement of the Persian Cossack Brigade. As far back as 1875 the Shah Nasr-Ed-Din, while travelling through the Caucasian province of Erivan, was struck by the splendid appearance of his Russian Cossack escort, and determined to have such a body. England had been negotiating with Persia concerning the dispatch of army officers to train the Persian cavalry, but the Shah's enthusiasm over the Russian Cossacks put an end to the British scheme.

Russian officers, under command of Colonel Domontovich, took the task in hand, starting with 500 men. The brigade increased to a thousand, and by 1910 it was increased to 3,200 men, including four cavalry regiments, two companies of infantry, two mounted batteries and two machine gun sections.

Kurds and Shahsehevens form the corps for the most part, but there is a sprinkling of Turkomans and Afghans, twenty-eight commissioned and sixty-three non-commissioned Russian officers and 250 native officers. All these officers, under the command of a Russian colonel, assist in a Persian general, and in charge of the troops, of course, the real commanders are Russians, who also get much larger salaries. The colonel draws \$4,500 from the Persian government and the Russian officers \$2,500 a year each, while the Persian "general" gets only \$600.

In addition, however, the Russian officers, commissioned as well as non-commissioned, draw their usual pay from the Russian exchequer, and their pay, together with the cost of the maintenance of the brigade in general, is formally and officially secured on the customs revenue of the northern ports.

It is needless to say that this brigade has throughout been a powerful instrument for the extension of Russian influence in Persia. The part played by it during the revolution, and especially on that historical day, June 22, 1908, of the bombardment of the Mejlis, will no doubt be still fresh in the public mind. As a matter not merely of fact, but also of contract, the brigade is only responsible to the Shah, and stands quite apart from the regular government and the Minister of War. Its colonel remains an officer in the Russian army, acts, therefore, under the direction of the Russian Legation at Teheran, and obtains his salary as well as the pay for his subordinates through the Russian bank. He also reports directly to the Viceroy of the Caucasus.

What the Russians are at present anxious about is to extend the usefulness of the brigade from Teheran, to which it has hitherto been practically confined, over the entire Russian zone of influence in the north. A beginning was made in this direction last year, when a detachment of it, under Captain Zapolsky, was sent to restore order at Hamadan, and a series of posts was placed between Hamadan and Kermanshah, which insured the safety of the Kerbelia pilgrims.

But this function, if regularly discharged, would obviously be beyond the present numerical capacity of the brigade, and, in addition, would clash with the duties allocated to the Swedish gendarmierie. The Russians accordingly insist that not only should the strength of the brigade be increased, but also that the service of the Swedish gendarmierie should be confined entirely to the south, leaving the Russian zone of influence in the hands of the brigade. But the Teheran government has so far resisted this demand, and has been trying (with what success is yet unknown) to secure the aid of British diplomacy against the elimination of the Swedish gendarmierie from the north.

MURDERER OF FOUR YIELDS TO PRIEST With Rifle and 500 Cartridges He Held Steeple Against Police 24 Hours. Budapest, Hungary, June 6.—A mad murderer, August Tomcsik, who since yesterday morning made an impenetrable fortress out of the steeple of the village church at Hoefany, where, armed with a repeating rifle and 500 cartridges, he took refuge after killing a farmer and his wife and wounding their daughter, capitulated to the parish priest this afternoon.

Police tried to reach the criminal, but were met with a fusillade which killed two and wounded fourteen others and caused them to retreat.

A large force of police surrounded the church to-day, but their commander confessed that he was helpless until Tomcsik decided to surrender voluntarily or had used up all his ammunition. A narrow stairway is the only approach to the steeple, and whenever anybody attempted to ascend it Tomcsik was able to force him quickly to descend again. In the course of yesterday he fired 200 out of his 500 cartridges, and besides killing and wounding a large number of people destroyed the altar and some pictures in the church.

This morning he shouted from the steeple: "It is a good thing you let me sleep during the night. Now I have fresh strength and there will be a fine blood bath. When my last cartridge is gone I will kill myself."

The parish priest of Hoefany eventually proved more powerful than the rifles of the gendarmes, and Tomcsik, who had defied this afternoon to the prayers of the priest.

A heavy fusillade from the gendarmierie against the murderer's sanctuary to-day drew from him a rapid-fire volley which resulted in the wounding of another five men.

The priest then stepped into the breach and Tomcsik yielded to his exhortations and surrendered.

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OFFICERS DRAWING DOUBLE SALARIES

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It is needless to say that this brigade has throughout been a powerful instrument for the extension of Russian influence in Persia. The part played by it during the revolution, and especially on that historical day, June 22, 1908, of the bombardment of the Mejlis, will no doubt be still fresh in the public mind. As a matter not merely of fact, but also of contract, the brigade is only responsible to the Shah, and stands quite apart from the regular government and the Minister of War. Its colonel remains an officer in the Russian army, acts, therefore, under the direction of the Russian Legation at Teheran, and obtains his salary as well as the pay for his subordinates through the Russian bank. He also reports directly to the Viceroy of the Caucasus.

What the Russians are at present anxious about is to extend the usefulness of the brigade from Teheran, to which it has hitherto been practically confined, over the entire Russian zone of influence in the north. A beginning was made in this direction last year, when a detachment of it, under Captain Zapolsky, was sent to restore order at Hamadan, and a series of posts was placed between Hamadan and Kermanshah, which insured the safety of the Kerbelia pilgrims.

But this function, if regularly discharged, would obviously be beyond the present numerical capacity of the brigade, and, in addition, would clash with the duties allocated to the Swedish gendarmierie. The Russians accordingly insist that not only should the strength of the brigade be increased, but also that the service of the Swedish gendarmierie should be confined entirely to the south, leaving the Russian zone of influence in the hands of the brigade. But the Teheran government has so far resisted this demand, and has been trying (with what success is yet unknown) to secure the aid of British diplomacy against the elimination of the Swedish gendarmierie from the north.

CLOWN'S REVENGE FOR REJECTED SUIT

Causes Death of Beautiful Equestrienne at Circus in Russia. [From The Tribune Correspondent.] St. Petersburg, May 22.—The romantic story of a clown's love for a beautiful equestrienne, her rejection of his ridiculous suit and his terrible revenge, has just drifted to St. Petersburg.

Mile. Fleurette was the principal horsewoman, as well as the principal attraction, in an obscure wandering circus, which last week came to Kasan, a small town on the Volga. She was beautiful, graceful and an exquisite rider. No one dreamed that by the end of the week she would figure in a terrible real tragedy of unrequited love.

Mirko Festelech was a clown in the same circus company. He was a plain, simple-hearted man, who looked seriously on foolery as the means of a living, and he was usually such an orthodox buffoon that no one had the remotest idea that he, too, would figure with the fate of Mile. Fleurette in the tragedy which had shocked the townspeople.